ince only to that of wheat and Coulon.

It is proven from every impurial trial that in quality the satisfied CATAWDA and ISANGLLA WIVES and CHAMPAGNES are native CATAWA, but superior to any in the world. Our own not only equal, but superior to any in the world. Our own citizens are fast acknowledging this fact, amilt is handsome;

admitted by the highest authority of Prance.

We have been furnished by HENRY MEIGS, Esq., President of the American Institute, with the following gratifying and highly interesting communication from the French Imperial

Society of Horticulture at Paris:

Journal de la Societé Imperiale et Centrale d'Horticulture,
Paris, 1856. Louis Napoleca, Protectur.

Entract, transisted by Henry Meigs [Received at the Institute Oct. 8, 1856] Monsieur Morel, Vice-President of the Society,
GENTLEMES: Monsieur Morel, Vice-President of the Society.

"You have confided to my examination three volumes enti-ted Transactions of the American Institute for 1851, 1852, and

"You have confided to my examination of the control of the control of the American Institute for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

"The Institute of New York is not only founded to encourage agriculture and horticulture, but also everything relating to manufactures and mechanics. This Society received information which it believed to be exact, as to the culture of the matios which it believed to be exact, as to the culture of the Catawba and Isabella Grape, on a grant scale, in the State of Catawba and Isabella Grape, on a grant scale, in the State of Catawba and Isabella wines could rival the wines of the Moselle, the Rhine, or Malaga, but the samples of the Catawba and Isabella wines received from the American Institute have been enhunited to a proper committee, and their report will convince the most incredulous. The transactions of the American Institute are interesting in every point of view, above all in what relates to agriculture, the farm, the garden, cattle, horses, &c."

Volumes might be written establishing the superiority and purity of our Native Wines, and yet we are annually send-ing millions abroad to purchase inferior and druggel articles.

millions abroad to purchase inferior and drugged articles. No American, feeling for the welfare and prosperity of his country, can longer fall to patronize its products.

The Sparkling Catawbs and Isabella Wines have the same ce as the French Champagne, but are more fruity.

The Still, or Dry Catawba and Isabella Wines, are the rivals of the German Hock Wines, but a pure and superior article.

These Wines cost the consumer somewhat less than the ordi

nary imported articles. The celebrity obtained by the Wines manufactured by Jones D. PARK Esq., at Cincinnati, for nuiformity, purity, and high quality, places them at the head of American Wines. They are in all cases warranted the pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grape.

Hotels, Steamboats, Saloons, Private Families and the Trade.

supplied at the New York Agency at Cincinnati prices.

BARRES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Dunnest.

sole Agents for "PARK's" SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWDA AND

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, the innocence of which is FROVED by the CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, given by JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., and the value of which is FROVED by the Testimony frequently published. No SWELLED HEADS

Swillen Legs. TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS. MERCURIAL DISEASES,

POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, can result from its use.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER admits its free use as a PREVENTIVE OR CURE for FEVER AND AGUE ALL DISPASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, for which ATMOSPHERIC POISON It is PREFECT ANTIDOTE, proportinged as by

PERFECT AND PRODUCT AND PRODUCT AND PROPOSED AND PROVIDED BY EXPERIENCE.

EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful care, exual y powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve at the human family who will use it, from maisrious diseases, but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

Wholesale Agent, A. P. CLARK, No. 57 John-st., and for sale by G. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., and all the principal Druggists. DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.-Just received

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—Just received a full stock of Blankets, Quitrs, Flankets, Shirrinos, Libers, Towelings, &c. Also 300 pairs of Rich Lace Curtains, which will be sold at 30 per cent below their real value.

E. H. Beadbeater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER OVER SHOEN, COATS, CAPES, LEGGINGS, OVERALLS, &c., both light and heavy, every description, suitable both for the city and sountry trade. Very handsome and light cambric and alpaca Coats, Capes and Talmas. H. DAVENFORT, 255 Broadway.

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL AND WINTER .- The mmense stock of Mr.N's and Boys' CLOTHING at ROGERS & Go.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassausts, contains all styles, sises, shades, qualities, and seasonable materia a. P. L. ROGERS & Co. challenge the whole trade to equal them in variety, while as regards cheapness they are fearless of competition. Those who wish to purchase from a Fall stock should call immediately. But one price is asked or taken.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactured by
John F. Wakk & Co.,
No. 187 Candles, near Varickest.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 29 per cent, less the Broadway prices,
N. B.—Second and Fianos at great bargains. GLASS SHADES, GLASS SHADES.—All sizes and

GLASS SHADES,

apes, always on band a:

REES & PEIRCY'S, No. 78 Maiden-lune,

Importers of French China

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
This new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest-priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.

Sidney Kopman.

TABLE GLASS .- Full sets of elegantly-engraved French Goblets, Flagous, Decimeters, &c., received within the past week; styles entirely new and unique; also, rich Cut Glass, of our own manufacture, W. J. F. Datley & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S BEST KID GLOVES-624c. per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S BEST KID GLOVES—024c. per part.
1,000 dozen Genticmen's super Paris-mede Kid Gloves, some
of which are slightly spotted and will be sold at 5; per pair—
worth \$1.

E. H. Leadbeater & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway.

Our old place, corner of John and Nassau-ste, is now well stocked with Winner Chorning, fresh and fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well-earned repetation for the sale of Clothing as above described, we are determined to maintain.

Devine Insour, Nos. 33 and 35 Nassau-st.

ANCTION DRY GOODS.—We will offer to-day some Rich Dress Silks, French Merinors, Shawls, Rich Preprad Dreames, Bombarines, Alfacas, &c., which will be offered at great bargains. E. H. Leadbrafer & Co., No. 347 Broadway. LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at

greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine ou stock before purchasing elsewhere. BICHASDS, KINGSLAND & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES! !- Fifty cases French Chatdellers, just opened; many of the patterns are cupileates of some now in the Exhibition at Paris; also, a well-selected assertment of American chandellers.

W. J. F. Dattey & Co.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

579 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit and sell their entire stocks of Carperings, of this Fall's importations, at the fol-lowing reduced prices: Rich Velvet Carpet 12/ per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpet 12/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet 8/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet 8/ per yard.
Rich 3-Py Carpet 8/ per yard.
Superfine Carpet 6/ per yard.
Ott. Cloths from 3/ to 9/ per yard, and all goods equally low.
Peterson & Humphrey, No. 379 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American
FARCY Goods, Novelvies, and Tors,
No. 345 Broadway.

Churches, manufactories and families requiring

stoady, powerful and smokeless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are
lavited to examine and test my
FATERY FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.
MATHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

INHALATION .- DR. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, the

Lung Physician, will visit as follows:
Oct. 15 and 16. Rochester.....Oct. 2) and 30
uectady....Oct. 17 and 18. New York from.....Nov. 1 to 7 Oct. 19 and 20 Providence ... Nov. 2 to 7
Oct. 22 and 23 Wocesster ... Nov. 10 and 12
Oct. 24 and 25 Springfield ... Nov. 13 and 14
Oct. 36 and 27 Consultation free.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS -The whole civilized world has with one voice indersod the favor of these wenderful modici see as being the only remedy for Old Wounds. Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, even when all other remedies have

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPEES This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hairs. BATCHELOS'S Wides and TOUTES have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wides in the world.

BATCHELOS'S, No. 233 Breadway.

RUSSIA HOLDS OUT.—So does KNOX, the Hatter.
He holds out the KNOX HAT for the Autumn of 1835 as the very
ultimatum of elegance, beauty and durability. Cull in at No.
2 2 Broadway, corner Fulton at, or No. 533 droadway, and become a fashionable man through Knox's instrumentality—by
adopting a Knox hat.

LFARY & C. CO. S. FALL FASHION.— The result of the This Day, Sept. I in accordance with their quarterly custom the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hars. Our customers and the public generally, we think will be particularly controlled the style and quality of the Hars introduced by us for the present Antumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability than the present antumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-LEARY & Co., Aster house, Brosdway.

LEARY & Co.'s Fall Fasmon.-The subscrib-

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPO-GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOR ESHIVE AND A RETAIL TOR ESHIVE AND A RETAIL TOR ESHIVE AND A RESIDENCE AND A

We would call attention to the sale of the four to wouth call acceptable to the calls of the form of the first prown tone from Houses on the south east corner of 2d av. and 15th st. Also I Lor on 2d-av., adjoining above, on the rear, to be made by E. H. Lundow, rust bay, et 12 o'clock, at the Merchunta' Exchange. The Houses are 60 feet deep, built in the best manner and have all the modern improvements, being on the line of the 2d av. railroad makes them very desirable residences for parties doing business in the upper or lower ortions of the city.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. (1246)

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunisy excepted) from 9 until 50 clock, treats Consumption, Asthmac Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

DINNER SETS! LINNER SETS! !- We offer the largest assortment of French China over exhibited in New York, at prices 2 trifle above the importation cost. W. J. F. Datter & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 601 and 603 Broadway

PARIS-MADE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.—Buyers of these have over two hundred models from which to make their selections. Prices extremely low. W. J. F. Daillay & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 531 and 533 Storad way.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dyx, the greatest standard srticle of its kind throughout the world. His next type of Wigs and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesale sud retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

FOR WORMS.—Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of Worms and the mucous in which they are ingendered, and simultaneously promoting the seneral health as Dr. PEER'S VERMITUGE, or "Dead Shot." For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggi-ts, No. 169 Falton-st.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 201 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway. 50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT

MINOW SHADES at great bargains; Lace and Muslin Cartains from auction; Brocatel es, Satin De Laines, Cornices, Bander, Pine, Brases, Buff and White Linens, Shade Trimmings, Upbelstery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are invited to call and examine before pur thasing.

W. O. Jenes, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS. - A complete

stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, as Floor Oil Cloths. For sale low for Cash. Bally & Bros., No. 451 Pearl-st.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!-We wish to inform strangers visiting the city that MEDHURST & Co.'s c-sebrated Wig ard TOUPHE MARUYACTORY is at No. 27 Maidec-lane where the most elegant, fashionable and natural heads of his are to be had very cheap. The best and largest anothem in the world. Let our readers beware of extravagant Broadway prices. Back and FRONT BRAIDS, BANDS and CURLS equally where the most elegant, fast are to be had very cheep. The world. Let our readers b prices. BACK and FRONT B cheep, wholesale and retail. AUCTION PURCHASES. French China Tea Sets

Olning Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures Slue/Centon China Giassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 4# Broadway, near Grand-st GIPTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for mie at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reti-cules, Necklaces, Tellet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Bas-kets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps; also every variety of Top Dolls and Games, at Rogens's Fancy Bassar, 449 Braadway

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical-cure TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Pro-tessors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan An extensive list of names of mercantile and other goutlems cored by this Truss may be seen at Marsh & Co.'s, No. Maiden name, New York, and Marsh, Contines & Co.'s, No. West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## New Work Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WELKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be hauded in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to ecure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand

Two accidents occurred yesterday on the New-York and Harlem railroad. One was caused by an iron rail being placed across the track at Willisms bridge by some unknown assassin, by which the engine of the night freight train was upset and the engineer and fireman killed on the spot. The jury exonerated the employees of the company from blame, but did not appear to make much effort to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed. The other accident was at Yorkville. The brakeman on the special train dispatched from New-York to the scene of the disaster above mentioned stood on the top of a car and received a violent blow on passing under a bridge, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover.

The Washington Union of the 14th publishes Dr. Kane's official report to the secretary of the navy Our readers have already read in these columns the marvelous history of his voyage, and we do not find in the official report any fact in addition to

those which we have published. A dispatch from St. Louis confirms the report that the Pro-Slavery election recently held in Kansas was managed altogether by Missourians, who furnished voters, tickets, inspectors, and everything except candidates.

THE "FREE-LOVE" MOVEMENT.

It is not many weeks since our attention was first drawn to a fact of which we had previously but a faint and vague impression—the existence in this City of a loosely organized band of receivers of what are commonly termed "Free-Love" doctrines, or the theory that each man or woman has a natural, justly indefeasible, right to dissolve his or her existing sexual relation to a person of the other sex, if such he or she shall at any time have contracted, and enter into a new relation under the guidance of his or her spiritual affinities or attractions- this also to be dissoluble at any time in obedience to the same spiritual affinities and so on indefinitely. In fact, about the first distinct intimation we had of the existence of such a band came in the shape of a dragooning from the Editor of an Ohio caper, who assumed that we were fully acquainted with the whole matter, and were greatly to be blamed for not exposing it t public scrutiny and condemnation.

Now, having never felt the slightest 'attraction toward any "Free-Love" conventicle whatever, and having hitherto repeatedly discussed and reprehended the doctrines of the "Free-Lovers" to the best of our ability, we cherished a serious doubt of the expediency of making any such expose as the challenge demanded. The fallacy and mischief of the "Free-Love" notion are to our mind so palpable, that we can hardly regard the apostles of that notion with adequate charity, and would prefer to let them alone as much as possible, so as to avert the peril of doing them undesigned injustice.

Still, having been publicly called to expose the 'Free-Love" conclave in our city, and having seen that our cotemporaries do not scruple to publish all they know concerning it, we have for the last few days applied ourselves to the gathering and arranging of all the facts we could obtain bearing

on the subject; and the result is presented in our columns to day. It is mainly given in the language of our informants, who are necessarily sympathizers in greater or less degree with the movement; since we could honestly obtain information only of those who were honestly in possession of We believe the candid adherents of the doc-

trise will admit that our narrative and corroborating testimony to-day given are more than fair-they are positively kind-toward the " Free-"Love" movement and its champions. In the main, these are permitted to speak for themselves. with very little correction or toning down from any quarter. If their system were not a very bad one, it might seem too attractive in the account we publish of it this morning.

But it is bad-diabolically, horribly bad-and so it only makes the worse appearance by being per. mitted to array itself in its brightest colors. Having discussed it and exposed its errors repeatedly during the last half dozen years, we propose now only to indicate a few of its radical vices - namely :

1. Its basis is unalloyed selfishness. It appeals directly to the love of personal enjoyment. It ignores God, defies Revelation, scouts the experience of the Race, and tends directly-no matter how earnestly its apostles may labor to gild and refine it-to universal lechery and sensuality.

2. It ignores the Divine purpose of conjugal union-Children. Free-Lovers seldom have childrep, and still more rarely desire to have them. The woman who has changed her paramour repeatedly, and is likely to change again and again, is neither fit to be a mother nor likely to desire it. Happy the child of such a mother who is called in mercy to an early grave.

3. The universal consciousness of all men who have ever pretended to such a thing as conscience, recognizes Incest as a foul, revolting, hideous crime. "Free-Love" would necessarily brand this an idle prejudice or weak superstition.

4. It has never yet been our fortune to meet a Free-Lover willing to avow that his practice conformed to his theory. On the contrary, nearly every one has wished it understood that he was satisfied and happy in entire fidelity to his legal relation, though he would insist that most other marriages were but legalized adultery. In the eyes even of each other-still more, of the general public-most Free-Lovers prefer to be accounted remarkably chaste and continent. "Hypocrisy," says the French sage, "is the homsge which Vice "pays to Virtue."

5. We do not perceive that our Free-Lovers are one whit less self-righteous than the rest of us. Thus our (female) correspondent, " A Member of the Club," in her letter herewith published, says :

"Should any of these persons [assumed to be sen-sualists] make any overtures to the ladies unwarranted by 'passional attraction,' they generally receive a severe rebuke from the ladies themselves, who inform them that they have mistaken the character of the -Now how do these "ladies" know that the

overtures they thus repel are unwarranted by 'passional attractions ?" It certainly is not im possible that there should be a genuine passion unreciprocated. To be plain, how should these "ladies" judge their too eager suitors to be libertines, yet demur to our adjudging them-what we would rather not call them ?

6. We have not felt at liberty to alter the letters of our correspondents, even where we knew their statements to be incorrect; but the assertion of "A Member" that Catholics, Evangelical Protestants, and great numbers of Unitarians and Universalists are members of this "Free-Love" Club, is outrageously incorrect. Most may possibly call themselves by one or another of these names but they are no more members of any Christian sect than the devil is an archangel. There is not a Christian church of any name or nature in this city which would not expel any member who was known to belong to this Club; and we are sure there are not twenty persons in New-York who even pretend to believe in the Christian Religion who give any sort of countenance to "Free-Love"

in any shape.
7. We will thank those who have just now so much to say against "Compulsory Morality." to tell us just what they would have done with these Free-Lovers. We believe that the deliberate violation of marriage vows is a heinous crime-that Seduction is another—that simple Lewdness i grave misdemeanor, and should be dealt with by law accordingly. What say those who abhor the idea of "making men moral by statute?" The case comes clearly under their rule-how do they propose to deal with it?

## A JUDICIAL JONAH.

Judge Kane, as our readers know, has made a new and recent attempt to get up something like an apology for his gross usurpation in presuming to issue a writ of habeas corpus to Passmore Wil liamson commanding him to produce the body of Jane Wheeler and her two children-on a false charge of contempt in making a return to which void writ, void as proceeding from a court without any jurisdiction, Passmore Williamson now lies in prison without bail or mainprize. This new effort of Judge Kane was indeed made the sub ject of some comments in our yesterday's paper in which also appeared the judge's opinion at length, in the most complete shape in which it has yet been published.

Stripped of the flimsy disguise of legal learning in which Judge Kane vainly strives to envelope alike his inanities, his self-contradictions and his scandalous, not to say malicious abuses of the powers committed to him, not for the purposes of a pitiful revenge but for the furtherance of justice so stripped, this new opinion is nothing more than a demagogical appeal to property-holders, a base and hypecritical attempt to excite the fears of a class proverbially timid, and an insidious effort to arouse their sympathies on behalf of traveling slaveholders, and of that class not very much respected even by slaveholders themselves, the active agents engaged in the domestic slave-trade.

Of the dough of Pennsylvania, her judges, whether State or national, have formed the clumsiest, sour. est, most indigestible part. Not to mention at present State judges, what other member of the Federal union has, in its most violent fermentations, ever thrown to the surface such a judicial trio as Baldwin, Grier and Kane? Following the footsteps of the first named, with the awkward gait, however, of a very little man attempting to tread in the tracks of a large one, Judge Kane insists that to deny the right of transporting slaves through Pennsylvania s to endanger the general stability of property. His appeal to the rumsellers, his chiming in with the recent opinions against the constitutionality of prohibitory liquor laws, is curious and instructive. If Pennsylvania-so he argues-is to be at liberty to say that slaves shall not be property, though the laws of Virginia make them so. the next step will be to say that liquor is not property, and so to stop the transportation of that; and thence we shall go on saying that this, that and the other is not property, till at last we end by

declaring that there is no such thing as property

and all those desirous of strengthening in the public mind respect for the rights of property-holders, to be cautious how they listen for a moment to any such dangerous nonsense. It is from treach. erous and undermining attacks of this sort made under the pretense of friendship, that property has infinitely more to dread than from the fiercest assaults of socialists and agrarians. The idea of property rests for its fundamental basis upon the senti. ment of justice. Justice dictates that the discoverer is entitled to the enjoyment of his discovery ; that the laborer ought to enjoy the products of his labor: that he who contributes capital and intelligence, organization, oversight and perseve. erance to any system of production, without which it could not go, on is entitled to the larger share of the proceeds: that the preservation and improvement and fullest use of property demand that it should have a particular owner; and that it is better for the public that a man's property at his death should go to his relations in a certain order, or failing these to the State, than that it should be left to be scrambled for and perhaps ruined in the struggle to possess it. Such are the ideas of justice on which the legal institution of property rests, and he who goes about to put the idea of property in opposition to the moral sentiment of the community, aims at it a blow of the deadliest sort. What but this opposition between actual possession and prevailing ideas of justice has produced the greatest confiscations and revolutions of property which the world has ever seen? What is it but this which has caused and is still causing the Catholic church to be stripped of that vast accumulation of property which by various arts, good and bad, she had contrived to concentrate in her hands. And is property any the less secure in England since the confiscation of the abbey lands, or the recent curtailment of tythes by their conversion into a permsnent and unalterable rent-charge? What else was it but the opposition between the improved and enlightened moral sentiment of the times and the antiquated pretensions and legal rights of property holders which led to that sweeping abolition of feudal claims by which the early days of the French revolution were distinguished? There existed in France in those times some feudal pretensions which made some faint approach even to those of our American slaveholders. It was said that there were some feudal lords who had the right them. selves, personally, to consummate every marriage among their tenants, and to enjoy for that purpose possession of the first night or first week of the bridal bed. Doubtless, in those times, some French Kane might have been found to argue that to abolish or discountenance this odious privilege was to strike a deadly blow at the rights of property. Yet when this and other similar statements were made in the French national assembly, they led to an instant and unanimous abolition of these infamous and insolent property rights, in which the feudal proprietors themselves took the lead. And will even Judge Kane-habitual falsifier as he is-public. acted, reiterated, and perpetuated lie, as his imprisonment of Passmore Williamson is-will even Judge Kane pretend to say that the tenure of landed property is less secure, or respect for the rights of those who hold it less general and less predominant in France to-day, than it was before the abolition of these odious incidents of it?

Respect for property, Judge Kane to the contrary notwithstanding, is not in these times likely to be increased by any association of the idea of it with the business, whether of grog selling or slavetrading. Property-holders ought indeed to be the first to get rid of any such association, and we expect to have the assistance of the wise ones among them in saving their goods and ours and the ship of State, in which we all sail together, by throwing overboard the twin Jonahs whose cursed and forbidden presence on board threatens to involve us all in one common ruin.

## TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

In spite of all that was accomplished by the to threaten a return to her old mistrust and exclusiveress. Taking advantage of a slight indefiniteness in the fifth article of the treaty of Kanagawa, the governors of Simoda and Hakodadi have published regulations which will greatly restrict if they do not render wholly valueless the permis. sien to trade, which the treaty was supposed to secure. We are now taking our first practical lesson in Mongolian duplicity and cunning-a cunning which yielded for a time before the material power of the late expedition and the stubborn determination of its commander, but which will give us infinite trouble in our future intercourse with Japan, unless thwarted at once by a bold and resolute policy. In our negotiations with the Chinese we have always followed the initiative of England; here, where we are first in the field, it behooves us to yield no point of what we have gained, but rather to make each subject of discus-

sion the occasion for further concessions. The facts of the present difficulty are as follows: The schooner C. E. Foote, from Honolulu, arrived in the harbor of Simoda, Japan, on the 15th of March last, less than three weeks after the departure of the United States steamer Powhatan with Capt. Adams, who exchanged the ratifications of the treaty at that port on the 22d of February. The schooner had on board Messrs. Reed and Dougherty, and Mr. H. H. Doty, merchants, who had loaded her with a full cargo of ship chandlery, provisions, and such other articles as whale ships usually require, intending to establish themselves in Japan, for the purpose of supplying the American whalers in the North Pacific. Soon after their arrival they contracted with Admiral Pontiatine of the Russian pavy to convey to Petropaulofski, in Kamtschatka, the officers and crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which was wrecked near Simoda in December last. Messrs. Reed and Doty, and some other passengers, landed with their families previous to the departure of the schooner, and took up their abode in the old temple of Yoku-shen which had been apprepriated to the use of the Americans during Commodore Perry's visit. They employed their time during the absence of the schooler in purchasing a cargo of Japanese goods, such as rice, silks, lacquered ware, &c , for sale in San Francisco. Toward the close of April, a proclamation ad-

dressed "to the Americans at Yoku-sheu temple." was issued by the governor of Simoda. It declares that on the return of the schooner they must leave the place, or, if she should be delayed, they must embark on board the first American vessel, and that their being allowed to remain so long must not be taken as an example in future. To this proclams tion Messrs. Reed and Doty replied, professing all due respect for the Japanese laws, but claiming

Treaty of Kanagawa, which says, "shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries," and protest, Such is Judge Kane's argument, and let us take ing against having the time and manner of their dethis opportunity to warn the holders of property parture dictated to them.

Commodore Rogers, commanling the United States surveying expedition to the North Pacific. arrived at Simoda in the Vincennes about the middle of Msy, and on learning what had taken place, addressed a rather long-winded letter to the governor, in which, while stating that the difficulty was a matter to be settled by the Governments of the two countries, he discusses the matter very temperately, closing with a protest against the governor's course. It does not appear that his letter produced any effect, or that any further communication was made by the governor. The schooner having returned from Kamtschatka, the merchants reëmbarked with their families and sailed for Hakodadi, whither the Vincennes had preceded them. Commodore Rogers held some negotiation with the governor of the latter place for the purpose of procuring permission for them to land and establish themselves there temporarily, but without success. The fifth article of the treaty says that citizens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakedadi shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagakaki," and the governors of both those places claimed that the word temporarily implied a short and limited residence. The governor of Hakodadi offered to permit the mer. chants to reside there for a short time, but demanded that it should be specified in advance, in order that their departure might be enforced at its termination. As such a permission would have been of no value, Messrs. Reed and Doty relinquished their plans and sailed from Hakodadi for an Francisco on the 28th of June.

So far from being relieved from those burdensome restrictions which are imposed upon the Dutch, the Americans during their stay at Simoda were subjected to a rigid and most oppressive surveillance. They were followed by spies wherever they went, and instead of being allowed to go freely within the limits of seven Japanese ri (sixteen miles), as stipulated by the treaty, they were confined to the immediate neighborhood of the town. They were refused fresh provisions. although there was an abundance to be had, and in their purchases of Japanese articles were obliged to pay in silver coin at one-third of its actual value. It is clear that a commercial intercourse carried on under such restrictions is not likely to become very profitable to us. Although the Japanese authorities in the first instance took advan. tage of a careless wording of one of the articles of the treaty, they have clearly gone so far as to violate its very letter. Owing to the delay of our Government in appointing a commissioner to Japan, there is nothing to prevent them from practicing still further impositions on the plea of carrying out their understanding of its provisions. Capt. Adams stated, on his return from Japan

three months age, that he found the authorities at Simoda very favorably disposed toward the objects of the expedition. Their suspicion and mistrust seemed to be rapidly abating : the officers rambled through the country unmolested, and mingled with the inhabitants in their houses, and there seemed to be a general desire that some American trading vessel should arrive and open the expected intercourse. A month after this we find espionage, mistrust, ill-will. There would seem to be something more than the usual duplicity, which is the basis of Japanese character, at the bottom of this. Whether it is the natural reflux of that ancient prejudice which received so severe a shock in the visit of our late expedition, the result of insidious machinations, or indiscretions committed by the merchants themselves, we have now no means of ascertaining. But of one thing we are certain, that all the labor we have expended in establishing a liberal and friendly ntercourse with Japan will have been thrown away, unless the government of that empire is held to a rigid observance of the stipulations of the treaty in every particular, and unless the meaning of every article of that treaty is so distinctly expressed that there shall be no possible chance of equivocation. The United States steamer an Jacinto will sail from this port for Japan i two or three days, with Mr. Townsend Harris, the newly-appointed consul-general on board, and we trust he will have sufficient tact and determination to prevent any further difficulties of this kind. In dealing with a people like the Japanese there is but one course to be adopted. Be sure you're right, and then don't yield an inch.

JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.—The largest meeting ever held in this city, within walls, was in the Hippodrome Thursday night. Not one word of report of it appears in The Tannux, because it related to a brother editor! Nevertheless, the world will roll on its exis.

[Express. The Express surely outdoes in meanness any

other journal ever published. Its Editors know perfectly well-what their readers will not generally appreciate-that Thursday evening last was one of the heaviest and most trying ever known for the conductors of a morning paper in this city. We had a most important Foreign Mail, with the British and French official reports of the storming of the Malakoff and Great Redan, and with it the return of Dr. Kane and party from the Arctic re. gions-both topics of the deepest and most general interest, and requiring very large space in our columns, in addition to a heavy pressure of advertise ments and other matter which could not be laid over and had to be put in type after dark. We were obliged to cut our Editorials down to a single column, and even then were unable to go to press until an hour and a half behind our proper time. necessarily depriving many of our patrons of their paper on Friday. Under these circumstances, we decided not to put in type our reporters' account of the great gathering at the Hippodrome of the Hindoos from all parts of the city and Brooklyn to make a show in favor of brother Brooks, President of their last State Convention and up-town candidate for reelection as Senator. To have put that in type at any length would have made our paper half an hour later still, and then must have crowded out matter of far wider and more pervading interest. -Had it occurred on almost any other night

that meeting would have been reported in our columns as a part of the news of the day; but we utterly repel the assumption that any brotherly relation subsists between us and either of the Messre. Brookses of The Express. Having for years been pursued by them with the most malignant and unfounded calumnies-having been studiously misrepresented by them in every aspect and every relation-having been persistently exhibited to their readers as advocates of doctrines and practices that we never for one moment ceased to abhor-having received at their hands all the injury that the most upprincipled ingenuity and untiring industry have enabled them to inflict-we feel as if some loathsome, slimy snake were crawling over and coiling around us when one of them talks of their rights according to the fourth article of the | brotherhood between us. Of all men who live or

have lived, James and Erastus Brooks have been our most virulent and indefatigable enemies.

Erastus is an active and prominent Know-Noth. ing, and has a right to the votes of all the members of that Order living in his District who agree with him in his relentless, uncompromising hostility to Liquor Prohibition and to any practical, effective resistance to the incessant encroachments and outrages of the Slave Power, such as are now being enacted in Kansas and along its Missouri border. How those who do not agree with him on these momentous topics and in the policy of prescribing men because they were born in another land, can vote consistently for him, we do not apprehend; but that is their business. Our position ought not to be equivocal, and shall not be.

Col. Richard French, "Chairman of the Liquer 'Dealers' Association," has addressed the several candidates for Appeal Judges a circular requesting each, "as a private sitizen," to answer these inquiries:

"1st. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the easetment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law?
"2d. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the easetment of any coercive or oppressive Liquor Law what-

"3d. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the easet-ment of a law which would require more than ten dol-lars for a license to sell spirituous or other liquous? "4th. If elected, would you use your influence in favor of, or opposed to the enactment of the laws al-luded to in the foregoing interrogatories?" As Col. F. desired "an answer at your earliest

convenience," it is highly probable that he had such from the Hard and Soft candidates before he permitted two of them to be nominated at Syrause. Will he, then, be good enough to publish these answers? No "dark-lantern" work, Col., but let your light shine. We all want to see it, if not to see by it.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—HORNELLSVILLE, Oct. 13, 1855,
—Two political conventions at this place have just adjourned—
the American and Straight-Out Why. The conventions were
called for the purpose of nominating candidates for member of
Assembly. Hallo Hakes, Esq. of this place, was the nominose
of both conventions and that without fusion or concert of action. This most unquestionably secures the election of Mr.
Hakes.
—This is where the "Straight-Out Whig" move-

ment is coming out, of course; but the wirs-workers must keep behind the screen for a while or they will spoil the play. They should nominate different candidates in their Know-Nothing and Straight-Out most ings respectively, but with a secret understanding as to which of them are to be dropped and which are to receive the full strength of both factions. If they drop the mask now, the "Straight-Out" dodge will never pay expenses.

The Washington Union of the 13th inst. favors its

readers with a column and a half of matter explanatory of the conduct of the authorities of Missouri in reference to the reclamation of the swamp lands in that State under the act of Sept. 28, 1850. The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who called public attention to the matter, is charged with wholesale misrepresents tion; his error, however, appears to consist in his statement that the President was a party to the frauds committed. This The Union stoutly denies. That lands were selected under the swamp-law which were not intended to be granted thereby is conceded by the government organ. It says, in so many words, that "a very liberal construction has been given to the law by parties acting for some of the States, and in other instances men have been chosen to select lands whose elastic consciences stickled not at the perpetration of fraud" (the identical things but the vigilance of the government officials," The Union believes, "has resulted in the discovery of every case of the kind, and the prompt rejection of the State's claim to the lands." may or may not be so. Our correspondent, who lives on the spot, is probably as good authority for what he is writing about as The Union, and will be as readily believed. The greater part of his allegations, we observe, remain uncontradicted; and hence it may be presumed that they are true.

We are asked by Republicans of the Ist Senate District to inquire whether a Senatorial convention for that District has been called. We have not heard of any. A Republican candidate, who is at the same time a Prohibitionist, can be elected. Will our friends at Riverhead and Jamaica look to the matter at once? Staten Island is ready to respond.

MASS CONVENTION IN HERKIMER. - A mass meeting of the Republican electors of Herkimer county will be held at the village of Herkimer, on Thursday, the 25th of October, at 10 c'clock A. M. The Hon. Heery Wilson, H. B. Stanton, J. W. Nye and David Wilmot

STATE POLITICS.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION. The Softs of Erie county have nominated James Wadsworth, ex-mayor of Buffalo, in the XXXId senate district.

Jos ph Peck is the Democratic (Hard and Soft) candidate for senator in the XVIIIth district, composed of Otsego and Delaware counties.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

The Republicans and Whigs have united upon David Wright of Auburn as their candidate for justice of the Supreme court in the Rochester judicial

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS The Republicans of Fompkins county have nomi-nated William Woodbury for the Assembly in the IId

In Broome county the Republicans have nominated Walter L. Peck. Henry Garber is the Soft candidate in the HId dis-

rict of Oswego county. Abram H. Miller is the nominee of the "fused" Democracy in Tioga county.

Robert White is the Soft candidate in the 1st assem

bly district of Niagara county.

DUTCHESS COUNTY,—The Hards have nominated for the Assembly as follows: Ist district, Albert

Emans; Hd cistrict, Daniel O. Ward; Hld district, Joel Benton. The Softs of the IIId district have renominated Ambrose Wager, the present member. Isaac Noyes is the Republican candidate in the III

district of Saratoga county.

Stephen H. Parker is the Hard candidate in the Ist

district of Ontario county.

Calvin W. Hays is the Soft candidate in the lat assembly district of Delaware county.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—The Republicans of the Hd assembly district have nominated William Clark of CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY .- The Republican conven-

tion held at May ville on the 12th inst , made the fellowing among other nominations: For county judge, Abner Hezeltine; sheriff, Milton Smith; county clork, Hanson A, Rieley; surrogate, George A. Green; member of assembly, let district, Henry A. Prendergast. REFUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—SARATOGA COUNTY.

Sheriff, P. H. McComber; surrogate Waldo McPotter. Members of assembly: district I, James V. Bradehaw, Halfmoon; dist. II, Isaac Neyes, Ediaburgh.

TOMPKINS COUNTY .- The following strong ticket has been nominated by the Republicans of Tompkins has been nominated by the Republicans of Tompkins county to be elected: For county judge, Donglass Boardman; for associate-justice, Wm. P. Speed: for county clerk, Smith Robertson; for Assembly, IId district, Wm. Woodbury; for superintendent of poor, J. Gillett; for coroner, James A. Hovey. The utnost entiusiasm prevailed at the convention. Neither Hindcoism nor Silver-Grayism nor both combined, can prevent the election of this ticket. The spirit of Freedom is rife in old Tompkins.

Ener county.—The Republicans of Eric county have nominated the following excellent ticket: for sonator, John L. Talcott; for sheriff, Salmon Shaw; for clerk, Theron W. Woolsou; for superintendent, Marvin Scaman; associates justice, Edward Long.